

NEWS SUMMARY.

—Last evening, Robert Armstrong, aged 60 years, was crushed and killed between the cars on the Reading Railroad, at Seventeenth and Willow streets, while on his way home from the Park. The deceased was removed to his residence, rear of No. 623 South Fifth Street, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

—Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 4 o'clock, Robert Lanson, aged 22 years, was stabbed at Frankford road and Oster street by Albert Schlecter, during a disturbance. Lanson was removed to his home, No. 1107 Sepviva street, and Schlecter was arrested and locked up for a hearing.

—Gold closed yesterday at 110 1/2. —There will be at least eight colored members in the next Congress.

—Donaldsonville, Louisiana, is reported to have been burned by a mob on Wednesday night.

—Archbishop Spaulding arrived at Baltimore yesterday, on his return to that city from Rome, and met with an enthusiastic reception from the Catholic societies.

—The consolidation of revenue districts in this State will not be proceeded with until December, when the President will take the matter into his own hands, retaining such officers as may seem best.

—A special despatch to the large transfer house of the New York Central Railroad Company, in East Buffalo, was destroyed by a supposed incendiary fire, together with three hundred empty cars, involving a loss of \$600,000.

—The Albany Journal claims that the Republicans have two majorities in the New York Assembly.

—The latest returns from Tennessee elect Butler, Republican, in the First, and Maynard, Republican, in the Second Congressional district.

—A special despatch to a St. Louis paper declares that the Republican losses in Arkansas were caused by collusion of Governor Claxton with the Democrats, he desiring the United States Senatorship. Notwithstanding, it says that the Republicans are believed to have carried the State.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Annual Meeting—The Resolutions and Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association yesterday the following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, Government derives its just power from the consent of the governed.

Whereas, Taxation without representation is tyranny; and

Whereas, The women of Pennsylvania are deprived of the exercise of their right of suffrage, and consequently are governed without their consent and are also subjected to taxation without representation; therefore,

Resolved, That in the name of just government, we demand for the women of this Commonwealth freedom to exercise their right of suffrage on the same conditions as that right is exercised by male citizens.

Resolved, That it is the purpose of this association to work diligently and perseveringly for the accomplishment of this freedom, which, we believe, is equally important for the well-being of the men and the women of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we respectfully request of the editors of the newspapers of this city and of the State manly co-operation in our work, and such aid and service as they would desire of the controllers of the newspaper press if they were struggling for their own political enfranchisement.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows:—

President—Mary Greer.

Vice-Presidents—Edward M. Davis, Mrs. C. A. Farrington, Mercy K. Williamson.

Corresponding Secretary—Eliza Sproat Turner, Chadd's Ford.

Recording Secretary—Annie Heacock, Jenkintown.

Treasurer—Guilelma M. S. P. Jones, No. 110 N. Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

Executive Committee—John K. Wildman, Ellen M. Child, Annie Shoemaker, Mary S. Hillborn, Charles W. Pierce, Philadelphia; Mrs. C. L. Chapel, Bradford county; Sarah Hill, Bucks; Isaac Crawford, Cambria; Deborah Pennock, Chester; Isaac Finlayson, Clinton; Mrs. L. D. Douglas, Crawford; Hon. John M. Broomall, Delaware; Maggie Compton, Erie; Joseph Cooke, Greene; Jane G. Swisshelm, Indiana; Mrs. R. S. Leisenring, Lehigh; Mr. E. W. Capron, Lycoming; Mrs. C. Medberry, McKean; Dr. Hiram Corson, Montgomery; Rev. David H. Clark, Northumberland; D. C. Larrabee, Esq., Potter; J. O. W. Bailey, Esq., Tioga; Dr. James Catlin, Warren; Agnes Kemp, Dauphin; Matilda Hinesman, Allegheny; Mary O. Gates, Beaver.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The Assessment as Returned by the Board of Revision.

The following statement, showing the assessment of real and personal property in the city of Philadelphia for the year 1871, was sent to Councils yesterday by the Board of Revision. The present assessment being the triennial one, all the property has been reassessed:—

Table with 4 columns: Wards, Total Real Estate, Total Personal Property, Total. Rows 1-28.

with the returns of 1870, show an increase of \$20,600,250, of which \$12,908,852 is subject to full city rate of tax.

The wards named below return cattle valued as follows:—First ward, \$323; Second, \$150; Seventh, \$90; Eighth, \$134; Tenth, \$292; Fourteenth, \$50; Fifteenth, \$350; Nineteenth, \$150; Twentieth, \$100; Twenty-first, \$12,921; Twenty-second, \$45,250; Twenty-third, \$50,055; Twenty-fourth, \$15,815; Twenty-fifth, \$60,983; Twenty-sixth, \$160,053; Twenty-seventh, \$38,594; Twenty-eighth, \$12,268; Twenty-ninth, \$187,985. The value of cattle returned for 1870 was \$194,143.

The following shows the number of gold and silver watches returned from each ward:—First ward, 41; Second, 253; Third, 29; Fourth, 28; Fifth, 10; Sixth, 55; Seventh, 104; Eighth, 100; Ninth, 80; Tenth, 120; Eleventh, 27; Twelfth, 507; Thirteenth, 114; Fourteenth, 102; Fifteenth, 1596; Sixteenth, 137; Seventeenth, 56; Eighteenth, 112; Nineteenth, 118; Twentieth, 170; Twenty-first, 77; Twenty-second, 1112; Twenty-third, 203; Twenty-fourth, 311; Twenty-fifth, 29; Twenty-sixth, 175; Twenty-seventh, 122; Twenty-eighth, 225; making a total of 13,341, of which 12,373 are gold and 968 silver watches. In 1870 the return showed 11,677 gold and 888 silver watches. The wards named below are the only ones returning emblems of office:—Second ward, \$14,650; Fourth, \$2900; Fifth, \$7313; Sixth, \$3670; Seventh, \$50,053; Eighth, \$27,700; Ninth, \$23,000; Tenth, \$23,015; Twelfth, \$8591; Thirteenth, \$12,800; Fourteenth, \$31,050; Fifteenth, \$11,320; Sixteenth, \$1700; Twentieth, \$16,850; Twenty-second, \$431,107; Twenty-third, \$55,900; Twenty-fourth, \$14,480; Twenty-sixth, \$13,900; Twenty-eighth, \$13,130.

The annexed statement shows the assessed value of real estate exempt from taxes:—

Table with 4 columns: Wards, Value of Exempt Property, Total. Rows 1-28.

Total returned for 1870. \$40,353,983 Increase. \$8,403,718

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of the legislative department held their regular stated meeting yesterday.

Select Branch—President Cattell in the chair. Mr. Frazier presented an ordinance to make an appropriation for city mileage. Referred.

Mr. Shoemaker moved an ordinance to pay the salaries of judges for 1871. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McMillan presented a petition from property owners on Montgomery avenue, between Richmond and Girard, for paving that street. Referred to the City Council.

Mr. McMillan presented a petition to exempt meadows in the Twenty-seventh ward from taxes on account of the damage suffered during a freshet. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. G. A. Smith presented a petition asking for a change in the location of the City Hall, and to the special committee on a paid fire department.

An invitation to attend a lecture at the Central High School on "Chemical Affinity" was accepted.

Mr. Shoemaker presented a petition from the Board of Public Schools, reported a resolution authorizing transfers in the annual appropriation to Controllers of Public Schools for 1871.

Mr. Shoemaker, from the Committee on Schools, presented a report with a supplement to an ordinance passed May 26, 1865, relative to the charges for the use of the City Hall.

Mr. Wm. F. Smith presented a resolution of instruction to the City Council, to prevent the erection of public buildings at Broad and Market streets, and the destruction of the trees in Penn Square, until the final decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Barlow moved to indefinitely postpone. The Mayor and a delegation of Newark city council members called on the City Council.

A motion to postpone for one week was agreed to. Also, an ordinance to amend the provisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was concurred in.

Adjourned. Common Branch—President Louis Wagner in the chair. A communication was received from the City Council, asking for an appropriation of \$300 for miscellaneous expenses of the several courts. Referred.

Also, a communication from the Board of Revision of Taxes. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Also, a numerous signed petition, praying for the abolition of the volunteer and the establishment of a regular fire department. Referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

A message was received from the Mayor, announcing the approval of certain ordinances.

Mr. Rice, on Coal, offered a resolution appropriating \$2000, and instructing the Commissioners on City Property to heat and ventilate the Supreme Court.

A letter from Judge Read, on the necessity of repairing the court room, was read. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Martin offered a resolution requesting Select Council to meet Common Council in joint convention next Thursday, to elect three directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Also, a resolution releasing certain property from a judgment. Referred.

Mr. Barlow presented a communication, signed by George F. Garden, submitting a plan for a paid fire department, and moved to refer the same to the Committee on Fire Department.

Mr. Miller presented a petition of citizens of the Twenty-fourth ward, praying for the erection of market-houses on Girard avenue. Referred.

Mr. Barlow presented a communication, offering a report discharging the committee from further inquiry into the delay of widening Spring Garden street. Agreed.

Mr. Barlow presented an ordinance making an appropriation for the year 1871, for the office of the Receiver of Taxes. Returned to the committee.

Mr. Miller presented an ordinance for the establishment of a public building for the widening to eighty feet of Baltimore avenue, from Woodland avenue to Forty-second street. Passed.

Mr. Hahn, from the Committee on Police, reported an ordinance making an appropriation of \$1000 for the relief of policeman H. Donohue, injured in the discharge of his duties. Passed.

Mr. Hanna, from the Committee on Fire Department, presented a communication from the Goddard and Philadelphia Engine Companies from the Department, for riot on the 16th of August last. The resolution was adopted.

General Palladine reports to the government that the battles which occurred two days ago at Manchoer were more important than was at first supposed.

The journals of Lille announce that Bourbaki, who has not resigned, has organized a large force, ready to march against the army of the west.

On motion of Mr. Bardeley the Chamber resumed its consideration of a supplement to an ordinance entitled "An ordinance relative to municipal contracts," which requires that the said ordinance shall apply to contracts for the construction of streets, sewers and aqueducts.

The following Select Council bill came up for action: A resolution to draw warrants to pay for paving along the line of Old street. Agreed to.

A resolution authorizing certain transfers of appropriation from the Department of Public Works to a resolution creating a special committee on the reservation of certain lands in the Twentieth and Twenty-first wards. Agreed to.

Mr. Heitzel offered a resolution requesting the heads of city departments to inform Common Council of all of their employees for the city last Tuesday to participate in the Jersey election. Agreed to.

THE WAR. LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

THE PRUSSIAN EVACUATE ORLEANS—THE ARMISTICE A FAILURE—THE ARMY OF PRUSSIA—BAZAIN EXPLAINS HIS COURSE AT METZ.

VERSAILLER, Nov. 9.—[Special to the New York World.]—Letters were captured on seven persons attempting to leave Paris by balloon, and this correspondence shows that the Prussians have abused the opportunity allowed him to enter and leave Paris, by bringing out an authorization from the Prussian Government for the loan recently negotiated at London.

CASSEL, Nov. 7.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—In declining to make the following statement: "I am in favor of the Prussian position, I have a way of my own which has seldom failed me, and which I consider to be an excellent one for the present situation of the country. Let Gambetta call me a traitor to my country. I shall not answer this insult, but I will answer him in the same way. I will do it by God! My reply to him would clear up his right to sit over me; to judge. Time will clear up the case and work out truth and justice. My relations with the Prussians are excellent. Prince Frederick Charles sympathized with us in our misfortunes, and I shall owe him my gratitude forever. He is a noble and brave man, and his military honor should ever be assailed, call upon me to defend it."

He never proclaimed the republic at Metz. I could have said no longer on my best troops. When the intelligence was brought to me of the abominable doings of September 4, I told my soldiers that the Emperor was a prisoner, and that the Emperor and Prince Imperial had left France, and that Trochu stood at the head of the national defence committee. It was some time after this that the Emperor was reported to have been taken prisoner. I was in a council of war and had agreed not to communicate those names to the troops. I have sworn loyalty to the Emperor, and I will not discharge from my oath by the Emperor. He is reported to the Paris government everything that occurred at Metz; always the strict truth, but never received a reply or notice of any kind from them."

Correspondent—Do you ascribe to yourself any victorious exploit since the evacuation of Metz? Bazaine—No; victory includes, of necessity, the ultimate result of the engagement. I have whipped the Prussians often and severely, but the final result was always the same.

Correspondent—Hunger tormented you last to open negotiations? Bazaine—When it had not been hunger I should have done it. One day I learned that not the Republicans but a mob ruled in Paris, Lyons and Marseilles. One day I learned that the Emperor was insulted, and the memory of men reviled who were in the army. I was hungry and nothing but hunger. You would have been mistaken were you to think that the Emperor had been taken prisoner. He acted only as the executive of the council of war, whose members ascertained the opinions of generals, and of the officers of the army previous to making up their vote.

After the bread ration had been reduced from 200 to 150 grammes per day, it was reduced by general Gouffier, on October 15th, to 100 grammes. The ration could not hold out longer than a week. I had daily slaughtered 350 horses, of which I gave to the people 100, and the remainder was sold together on the 10th and again on the 12th of October, when it was unanimously resolved that by October 14 I must commence to capitulate. I capitulated to the general Boyer, the headquarter of King William, and his mission resulted in failure. Through him I proposed to march out with my army, pledge my honor to the Emperor, and to the Emperor's permission to convene and protect the French Chambers against a second attempt by the mob, as Bazaine presented a resolution to open Woeac avenue from Millin to Bigler street. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Wm. F. Smith submitted a resolution that the City Council should prevent the erection of public buildings at Broad and Market streets, and the destruction of the trees in Penn Square, until the final decision of the Supreme Court.

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Schr. J. J. Worthington, Brown, for Philadelphia, said that from Providence 8th Inst.

Schr. Baltimore, Dix, from Calais for Philadelphia, at New London; and L. A. Bayles, Bayles, all for Philadelphia, at New York 9th Inst.

Schr. Agnes Reppel, McPadden, for Philadelphia via Cuba Point Creek, sailed from Richmond 8th Inst. from New Haven; and L. A. Bayles, Bayles, all for Philadelphia, at New York 9th Inst.

Schr. Deatur, Oakes, from Portsmouth; J. B. S. Saunders, from Providence; Ellen M. Baxter, from New Haven; and L. A. Bayles, Bayles, all for Philadelphia, at New York 9th Inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. Light-house at York Spit, Chesapeake Bay, Virginia. Notice is hereby given that on the evening of November 15, 1870, the light of the light-house will be exhibited from the screw-pile light-house which has been recently erected in 13 1/2 feet water, at mean tide, on York Spit Shoal, at the mouth of York river, in Chesapeake Bay.

The light-vessel now stationed to mark that shoal will, at the expiration of the light from the light-house, be removed.

The iron work of the foundation of the light-house is painted red, and the superstructure yellow.

The focal point of the light is 35 feet above ordinary sea level, and the light should be visible all around the horizon in clear weather at a distance of 13 1/2 nautical miles.

A fog-bell, to be rung by machinery, and arranged for being struck at uniform intervals of ten (10) seconds, is placed at the eastern side of the light-house, and will be kept in operation during